

The Politics of Christian Europe



Transnational States: Empires

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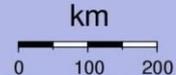




Das Reich der Ottonen und Salier

- Grenze des Reiches 972 (Otto I.)
- ⋯ Grenze 1035 (Konrad II.)
- Regnum Teutonicorum
- Marken des Reiches
- Regnum Italicum
- Sarazenen/Mauren/Araber

Abb.: KGR: Königreich, HZT: Herzogtum, (M)GFT: (Mark)Grafschaft



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- ▶ **Otto I (ruled, 936-973) invaded northern Italy**
 - ▶ Next 300 years = Holy Roman Emperors focus on Italy
- ▶ **Frederick II (r. 1220-1250) = last politically powerful HRE**
 - ▶ Led the Fifth Crusade
 - ▶ Didn't often listen to the Pope
 - ▶ Relative "free thinker"
 - ▶ Really needed support of nobles ...





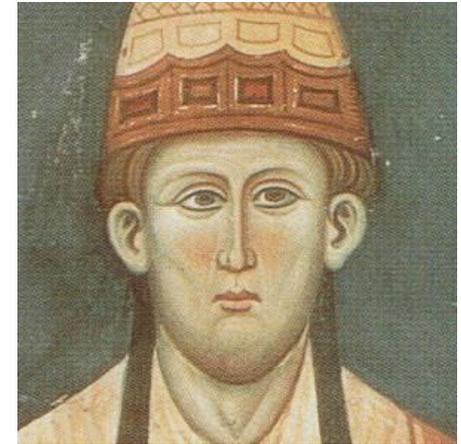
**THE EMPIRE OF
FREDERICK II.**

His hereditary possessions.....
The Empire.....



Transnational States: the Papacy

- ▶ **The Power of the Pope**
 - ▶ Pope Innocent III (ruled, 1198-1216)
- ▶ **1215 = Fourth Lateran Council**
 - ▶ Importance of separating the Church from “the World”
 - ▶ No more sponsoring “trials by ordeal”



Medieval Cities in Italy

- ▶ Cities are making a comeback . . .
- ▶ “Town air makes one free”
- ▶ Italy’s urbanism was unique
 - ▶ Amalfi, Bari, Genoa, Venice
- ▶ Italians = equal opportunity merchants
 - ▶ Made money from Crusades
- ▶ 13th century = Genoa, Venice, Florence have massive influence





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 - ▶ Example of Marco Polo (1254-1324)



Marco Polo

Travels Between 1271–1295



Medieval Cities in Italy

- ▶ New financial innovations
- ▶ Rise of the “professional class”
- ▶ Two societal classes: “magnates” and “populars”
 - ▶ By 11th and 12th centuries, towns buying freedom
- ▶ Italian experiments in self-government
 - ▶ Based on Ancient Greek city-states
 - ▶ Assemblies
 - ▶ Internal partisan politics
 - ▶ Consuls and professional city managers



Northern European Towns

- ▶ Earliest towns developed from cloth trade
 - ▶ Ghent, Bruges, Ypres
- ▶ Three social classes: patricians, artisans, unskilled labor (“blue nails”)
 - ▶ Occasional revolts, but lots of repression
 - ▶ Importance of guilds
- ▶ Some economic mobility



Who Needs the Church (in Cities)?!

- ▶ Changing monastic life ...
 - ▶ Benedictine monks dominated rural Christianity
- ▶ Two new monastic orders for urban Europe:
 - ▶ Franciscans
 - ▶ Established by Francis of Assisi (1182-1226)
 - ▶ Abandoned all property; had to beg for food; travel, doing labor
 - ▶ Dominicans
 - ▶ Founded by Castilian Dominic de Guzman (1170-1221)
 - ▶ Focused on preaching against heretics



Saint Francis
FRANCESCO FANOLA
c.1490

Nation-States: France

- ▶ 987 = Hugh Capet was elected King of West Franks



LE ROYAUME DES FRANCS AU DÉBUT DU RÈGNE DE HUGUES CAPET

-  Domaine royal (987)
-  Principauté
-  Ville importante



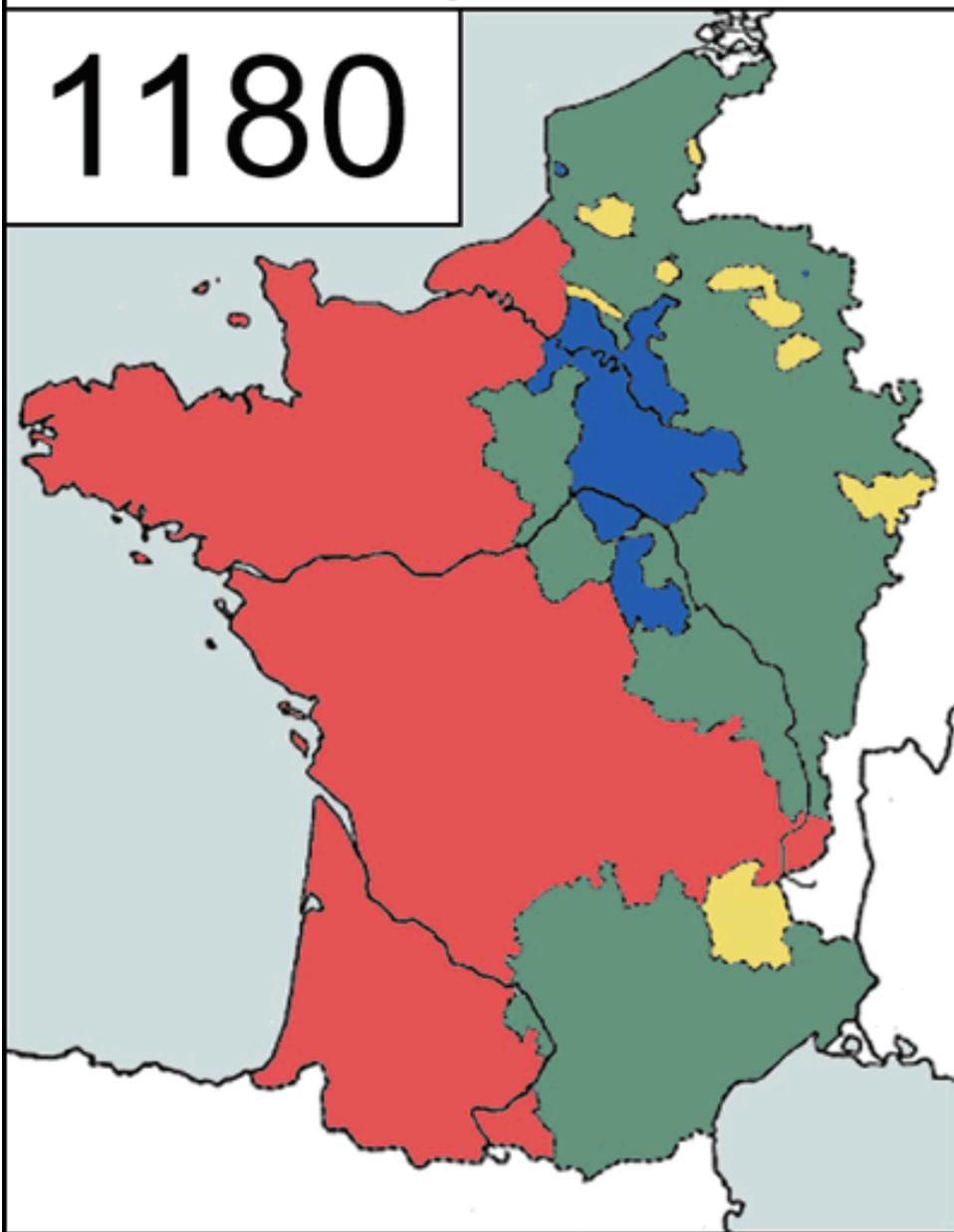
Nation-States: France

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 - ▶ 987-1314 = every descendent produced an heir
 - ▶ Absorbed smaller territories by outlasting them
- ▶ Philip II “Augustus” (r. 1180-1223)
 - ▶ Doubled France’s territory; quadrupled family revenue
 - ▶ 1214 = took many of England’s continental holdings

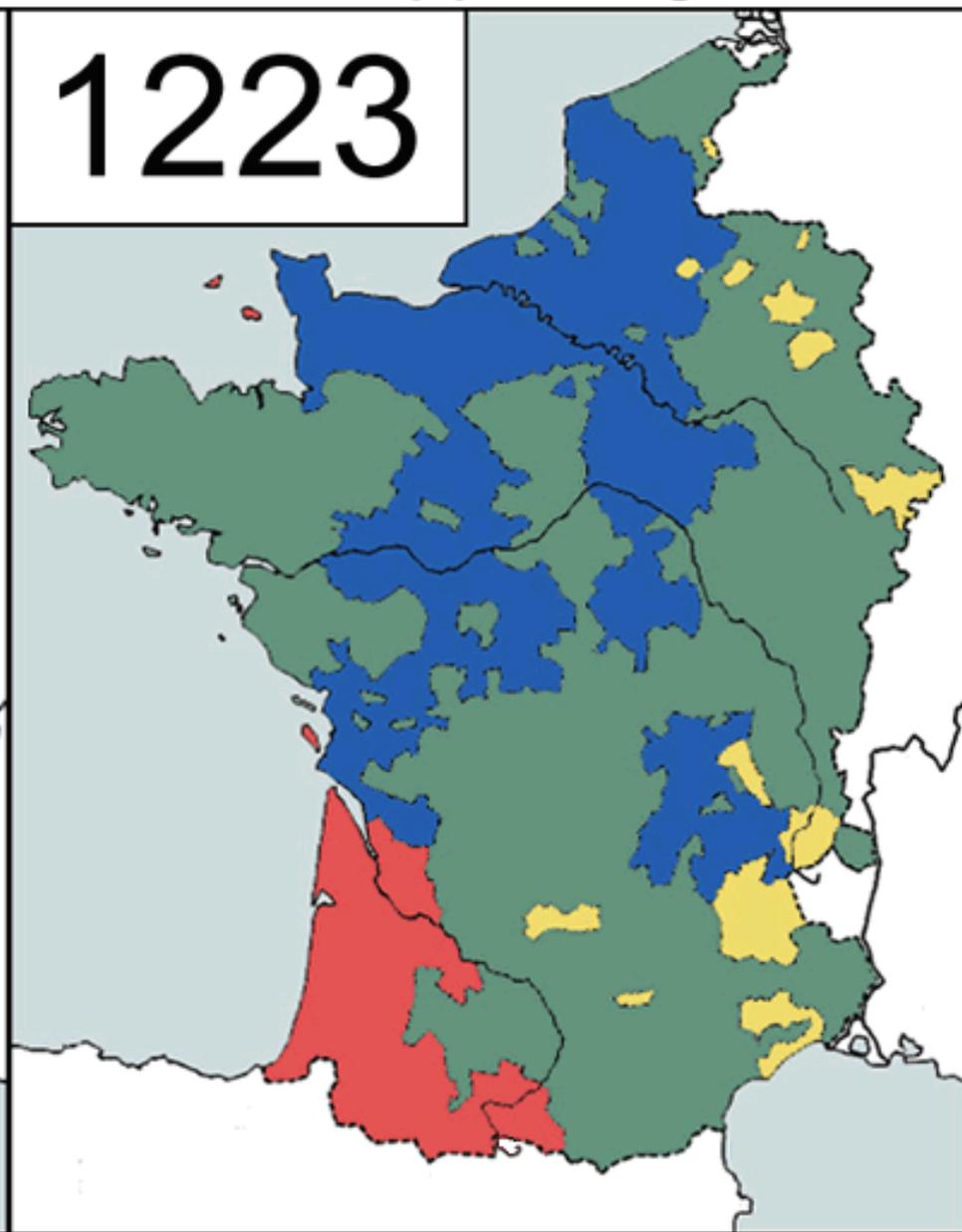


Les conquêtes territoriales de Philippe Auguste

1180



1223



■ Domaine royal ■ Fiefs mouvant de la couronne ■ Seigneuries ecclésiastiques ■ Fiefs du roi d'Angleterre

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 - ▶ Established modern bureaucracy
- ▶ **Louis IX (r. 1226-1270)**
 - ▶ Built stronger bureaucracy
 - ▶ Kept his state officials honest
 - ▶ 1270 = died on Crusade



Nation-States: England

- ▶ William the Conqueror (r. 1066-1087) = duke of Normandy
- ▶ Three traits of English society:
 - ▶ King was absolute sovereign
 - ▶ Government was participatory
 - ▶ Shires had royal representatives
- ▶ William established first state accounting system in Europe
- ▶ Henry II (r. 1154-1189)
 - ▶ Preserved royal authority in Investiture Controversy
 - ▶ Replaced local courts with royal courts



Nation-States: England

▶ John (r. 1199-1216)

- ▶ Lost territory to Philip II
- ▶ Lots of financial problems
- ▶ June 1215 = adopted “Magna Carta”
 - ▶ Acknowledged that the King had to follow the law



▶ Edward I (r. 1272-1307)

- ▶ Conquered Wales
- ▶ Expanded common law
- ▶ Established a kind of “parliament”



- ▶ By 1300 = France and England were the most powerful kingdoms of the West
-



Nation-State: Spain

- ▶ **1230 = unification of León and Castile**
 - ▶ Importance of Ferdinand III (r. 1217-1252)
 - ▶ Pushing the Muslims southward





- frontera hacia 1150
- líneas de expansión catalano-aragonesa
- líneas de expansión castellana
- líneas de expansión portuguesa
- frontera del reino de Granada hacia 1257
- reajustes de fronteras durante los siglos XIII-XV
- zonas de influencia catalano-aragonesa en Occitania después de Corbeil (1258)
- zona de expansión de la herejía cátara hacia el año 1200

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- ▶ Importance of raising money through “cortes”
- ▶ Alfonso X (r. 1252-1284)
 - ▶ Expanded “common law”
 - ▶ Centralized power

